HAS LITTLE HOTE FOR RELIEF

to Help the Situation.

THE SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY

Its Advantage to an Agricultural State

Vast Aren of Country Where the Crop May Be Profitably Raised -The Southwest Moving-Instructive Facts.

facts and suggestions of prime interest to Nebraska, and it is published entire.

Mr. Burke writes: A beet sugar factory with a capacity of 350 tons a day-about as refer for about 150 days in the year-that is, from condition. This would consume during the the same, 2,500 acres of land would be reis about as much land as one man could at-tend to under irrigation. Each farmer would of Kansas or Nebraska who cultivates a quarter section. The factory would give work immediately about the place to 200 hands, and it is estimated that those who would be given employment by it, directly and insugar factory of 350 tons capacity at this point would give support to just double our present numbers, and it would bring in from abroad and put into curculation among us now draw through all of our present enter-prises combined—for it must be remembered that the towns of the southwest are not doing much at present to bring in money from the outside. "But," you say, "how can we get such a factory—it would cost an immense sum of money?" Of course it would.

PROFIT IS POSITIVE. The smallest mill that can be built, to run at a profit, will cost about \$500,000, but there is always pienty of money to be had for anything that is able to give an assurance of profit and safety. It is also urged that the profits in the sugar business have been greatly reduced by recent unfriendly legisla-tion, and that also is true, but this condition things is not expected to continue insugar factories to run at a small profit with-out tariff or bounty, the statistics of the busi-ness show that the cane sugar interests of

Louisiana and other southern states will be utterly ruined if they are not to have the assistance of friendly legislation, and it is fair to presume that the congress of the United States will never permit the destruction of such a great interest, and one of such vital importance to a large section of the country. It is true the late congress made an attempt to withdraw all government assistance from the sugar industry, but it soon discovered its manufacturing purposes, and for that reason to doubt that congress can always be relied upon hereafter to give us such wholesome legislation as will enable the sugar planters and sugar factors of the south to presecute their business with a fair margin of profit, and whenever the cane factories can live the interest, and one of such vital importance to a large section of the country. It is true and whenever the cane factories can live the beet factories can grow rich. And again, it must be remembered that the general de-pression that has prevailed for the last two years has affected the capitalist no less than the laborer; both have been obliged to reduce their prices very materially; the \$2 a day man is now willing to work for \$1, and the moneyed man, who, a few years ago, wouldn't look at an investment that offered less than 10 per cent, is now glad to take 4, provided it is safe, and so we find that the profits in bug riraking while they may have been some-what reduced, the per cent which capital is willing to accept upon its investment has been reduced in an equal if not greater degree. There is no scarcity of money in the money centers; there is an abundance of it lying idle; it is the element of confidence that is lacking. The manner in which every issue of government bonds is snapped up shows that there is a grant demand for good in estments, and given the element of perfect safety it is just as feasible to float a 4 per cent enterprise now as it was to float a 10 per cent enterprise a few years ago—and the profits in beet sugar making have not been reduced in as great a proportion as that. So, after all, notwithstanding the general hard times and the unfriendly legislation, it is not likely that it would be any more diffi-cult to get capital to go into a sugar factory now than it would have been at any time in ast. It would be necessary now, just would have been necessary then, to show that we are prepared to furnish a sufficient and reliable supply of raw material. Without that we could not hope to secure such an institution, now nor at any other time, and with that we should not be likely to have any more difficulty in securing it now then in "good times." Then the ques-tion of "how to get a beet sugar factory" rests mainly upon the question of how to get beets to supply the factory. If we can solve the latter problem the former will solve itself. There are plenty of men with experience in this business, and with abundant capital, who will be glad to put up such an es'ablishment whenever we are able to assure them that we are prepared to fur-

AREA SUITABLE FOR GROWTH. The secretary of one of the great sugar factories said to a newspaper interviewer a few months ago: "The people of this country do not know what an immense business the best sugar industry has grown to be." And again, in the course of the same conversation he stated that whereas the gross output of the best sugar mills of the United States was only about 3,000,000 pounds in 1890, it was almost 50,000,000 pounds in 1896, it can increase of over 1,500 per cent in four 1890, it was almost 50,000,000 pounds in 1894—an increase of over 1,500 per cent in four years. This is something wonderful, but it is no more marvelous than many other facts connected with this business. The industry is especially adapted to the southwest. A map which is made from official data, furniched by the Agricultural department of the United States, shows that the sugar beet belt crosses the continent on the parallel of New York states, shows that the sugar beet beit crosses the continent on the parallel of New York until it reaches the foothills of the Rocky mountains, and then bearing nearly due south for about 500 miles, it turns west again, embracing nearly the whole of New Mexico and Arizona. The beet is grown at its best where it can have a warm, dry fall, such as we always have in the southwest and its BUILT UP CHINO.

The wond rful effect upon the surrounding country produced by the establishment of a bearing nearly the whole of New Mexico and Arizona. The beet is grown at its best where it can have a warm, dry full, such as we always have in the southwest, and its production is practically hand in hand with irrigation, because when it has reached and the beet left to stand the rest of the season without increasing in size, while, with the vicinity could not be sold at \$10 an aere. But a sugar factory, with a capacity of 350 tons a day, was put up there by a company formed for that purpose, and has been practically the only enterprise the town had matter which is the object of its cultivation. In an irrigation country the can always be regulated, but in a rain country the farmer has to take his chances—if the weather comes off warm and dry after the beets have attained the proper size he will have a good crop, but if it chances to be rainy, as it is slways liable to be, he will have a great

nish them sufficient supply of the raw material to keep their mill in operation. How that is to be accomplished is another question; the

object of this article was to show what is required to be done, not how to do it. But possessing, as we do, the soil, the climate, the water and the people—all the elements necessary for the successful production of all the material required—it ought to be fearly the for a compilities of practical many leasures.

yield of pulp, but not much sugar; in the mercial club, or some responsibl organizations of the court west, however, we can keep the best tion of the town, to take the matter in hand graving till it gets to just the size we want and make contracts with the farmers in the water, while the supehine, which never fails us, sary to supply a factory for the first yer, will do the rest. The best withstands frost and built better than any other crop produced law of supply and demand, and firmers will have best to the first yer.

RESULT OF EXPERIENCE.

The chemist of the United States Agricultural department, in reporting upon the elimatic conditions most favorable to the growth of the sugar best says experience has shown that it resches its highest state of development in north temperate initudes. In a recent number of the Southwest Maga-zine Mr. W. S. Burke presents strong reasons why the southwest should become a great producer of beet sugar. The article contains and less suitable for the manufacture of sugar than those grown farther north. But it must be remembered that the terms north and south as used in this connection do not refer to absolute parallels of latitude, but small a factory as can be run successfully—
could be operated in New Mexico or Arizona
for about 150 days in the year—that is from for about 150 days in the year—that is, from the time the first beets are ready for market till the crop can no longer be kept in good then that so far as temperature alone is concerned. This would consume during the concerned, the sugar best attains its greatyear about 59,600 tons. The average yield in Nebraska is about twenty tons to the acre. The land in the southwest would produce the months of June. July and August, and more, but assuming that the yield would be this zone, as it passes through the southwestern territories and the Pacific coast the same, 2,500 acres of land would be required to supply the necessary quantity of boets. This would have to be divided into farms of about fifteen acres each, siace that crossing the Rio Grande n ar Isleta, about to under irrigation. Each farmer would twelve miles south of Albuquerque, and the have for market about 300 tons of beets, and as the factory price is \$5 a ton its yeary for about 100 miles on either side of that income to each man, or family, cultivating about twice as much as the annual cash in about twice as much as the annual cash income of the average wheat and corn farmer on the north, and continuing thus on a prac-

given employment by it, directly and indirectly, together with those dependent upon them, would number not less than 6,000. These figures are reliable, taken from a statement made by the manager of such an establishment as the above mentioned. New let the reader stop and think for a moment what the reader stop and think for a moment what the starting of such works would mean to the town in which they might be located. Take our own town, for illustration: The present population, within the corporate limits of Albuquerque, is probably just about 6,000, and the establishment and operation of a beet sugar factory of 350 tons capacity at this cause in a district which is practically raincause in a district which is practically rain-less, and all crops are cultivated by irriga-tion, the quantity of moisture, and the time abroad and put into curculation among us of applying it, may both be governed with probably four times as much money as we almost absolute exacts as.

SEVERAL SORTS OF BEETS. There are a good many different kinds of sugar beet, but they all spring from the same family, and are all botanically identical with the common garden beet. Hilustrations are presented herewith of four popular varieties, all godd, but each a little different in some respect from all the others. The special selection and culture producing a pure strain of some valuable peculiarity, but experiments and analysis made by officers of the Agricultural department, as well as by many other competent persons, go to show that equally satisfactory results can be at-tained with any one of a dozen varieties. But in order to produce the best results any case it seems to be necessary that the seed be produced at home-that is, the se d grown and matured in any particular locality will usually give a more satisfactory crop than seed of the same variety produced in some other part of the country, und r dif-ferent conditions of soil and climate.

Of course, sugar beet, like anything else, will do better in some soils than in others. but as a general rule it may be said that any

The location of a beet sugar factory must

and a lack of knowledge, and it has only been within ricent years that we have been able o manufacture best sugar profitably in the United States, although the greater part of all the sugar consumed by the American people is manufactured from bests, in Germany and France, where it is one of the most important industries. In Austria, \$1,000 to \$1,200 per acre; and yet the land there is not as good, and will not yield as much sugar per acre as the average land of New Mexico and Arizona.

NOT ALL SUGAR.

Napoleon was probably the father of the beet sugar industry. He found that the sugar contained in the ordinary garden beet could be manufactured into a marketable product, though such best contained only 5 or 6 per cent of saccharine matter; whereas, or 6 per cent of saccharine matter; whereas, after careful breeding for nearly a century it is not uncommon now to find beets containing 20 per cent. But this percentage saccharine does not mean sugar were equally satisfactory and in some case means simply sweet mattr, part the crops phenomenal. of which is glucose and the rest sucrose. I give the result of these experiments with-the process of manufacture now used is that out comment. I hope it will lead the business of diffusion, or soaking out the sugar from the little octagonal cells of the beet. The strain of the factory and turning out the finest granulated sugar at the other end takes almost thirty-six hours. The aft r products of a beet sugar factory are very valuable in the sugar factory are very val of a beet sugar factory are very valuable in Europe, but there is not much market for them in this country. They consist of the better. lime cake, which makes a valuable fertilizer, and the pulp, which is an excellent feed, either for the fattening of cattle or for milk cows. The latter is dried and put up in bales, in Europe, and is much used for feed there. The sugar manufacturers at Norfolk. Neb., utilize this product by buying "feeders" and fattening them for the Omaha

market. They fatted over 2,000 head of cat-tle at the factory there last year. There is no business reason why the people fearble for a committee of practical men to devise a plan by which the desired end might be attained, and in view of the vas: There is no business reason why the people of the United States should not produce all their own sugar, and a very great proportion of the total supply should be made in our two southwestern territories. To give an idea of the immense proportions to which this industry might be developed, it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that it would take a thousand factories, costing a half million of dollars each, and calling for 350 tons of beets per day for each factory, to turn out the sugar that is now consumed and important advantages to the country which would inevitably flow from such an enterprise, it is certainly worth the effort. to turn out the sugar that is now consumed by the people of the United States. And as the quantity of sugar consumed in the United States doubles every twelve years, it will be seen that the bet sugar industry in this country will have to be developed into vast proportions b for we shall be able to supply the home demand. Since the market is practically unlimit d, and since all the con-ditions of soil and climate are peculiarly favorable to the production of sugar in New Mexico and Arizona, it cannot be doubted that vast possibilities are open to this section

through the proper development of this im

BUILT UP CHINO.

Clearly Set Forth.

Country AND COMMUNITY

DENEFITS COUNTRY AND COMMUNITY

The set of the set of supply and demand, and formers will raise best because they will pay better than the set of the se trouble to figure it out you will find it is a matter on irely within the reach of any settlement in New Mexics or Arizona. Land in New YORK, De. 13—Herry Cleve. As and the special properties of the banking knew of the special points of the individual point. The special points of the individual points this country can be relied upon for an average yield of at least twenty tons to the acre, and as the milling season lasts not over 150 days, it would require not more than 2,500 acres to produce all the bests necessary

The location of a beet sugar factory must be where there is plenty of water, good rail-road facilities, and a good supply of coal and limestone to be had at fair prices. A factory operating at the rate of 350 tons of beets a day consumes daily four carloads of coal, three cars of limistone and half a car of coke, and it runs constantly, day and night, from the time it begins its campaign in the fall, till every beet has been used.

Thirty years ago this industry was started Thirty years ago this industry was started cultivation as soon as we could get on the ground. We then planted beans (it was too cultivation as soon as we could get on the ground after the rain. Samples of soil to the depth of one inch were sent in hermetically scaled tubes to the Agricultural department at Washington daily during the crop season. At the same time samples prepared in the same way, taken from a field across the road, cultivated in the usual manner, were sent in. I have before me the report of the department most important industries. In Austria, it olland and Belgium the maximum has been for the month of July. The average per cent for the month of July. The average per cent of moisture retained during the month where beet is grown there is valued at we employed shallow and frequent cultivation we employed shallow and frequent of the was 19 per cent. The average per cent of the other pieces, where ordinary cultivation was used, was 11 per cent. About the 20th of July we dug down in our piece to see how far the moisture had gone down and found abundant moisture down four and one-half feet. In the piece of ground across the way the ground was dry after going down fifteen inches. We could detect no difference in our plot of ground where it was subsoiled and the

Mr. Campbell, whose address is Sloux City, Ia., is an enthusiast on this subject. He will travel a hundred miles any time to talk soil culture to a crowd of farmers. If we could have him at our farmers institutes this winter I believe it would result in great advan-tage to the farming interests of the state. W. H. LANNING.

Those interested in Bicycling will find entertainment in the January Five Cent Nicke Magazine now on the news stands.

It is related of a certain French general, who died recently, that he had a very devoted servant to whom, though really kind, he was somewhat rough in his speech. In the Crimean war, says Youth's Companion, the general was wounded so badly that one of his legs had to be amoutated, and du ing the operation, which had to be performed without other, the man, Jean Baptiste, stood by and howled while the general submitted quietly.
"What are you howling for?" the general

'Oh., master, I cannot endure that you should lose your leg!" "Who wants you to endure it? Can't you see that you will benefit by it?"

presently called out.

"What does monsieur mean?"
"Why, you blockhead, you'll have to black
only one boot after this!"

DeWitt's L'ttle Early Risers cure indiges-

sales, 152 belos, all spinners; stock, 150,842 belos, Purirss ciencel inevity stendy, 3 points up 12 ; point down; ret cairs, 68,800 belos, January, 28,28; Pebruary, 28,23; March, 28,28; April, 28,41; May, 18,41; June, 28,26; July, 38,51; August, 38,51; September, 38,52; October, 58,12; November, 38,52; ST, LOUIS, Dec. 14, COTTON Stendy; cold-college, 28,162; April, 28,162; Stock, 18,62; April, 20,25; bules; shipments, 4,714 bales; stock, 60,752 belos.

POLITICS ABOVE REMEDIAL LEGISLATION

Splendid Opportunity for the Conservatives in Congress to Bolster Up the Nation's Credit by Changing Laws on Money.

and on the second hability of the stock holders. What sufficient reason can be offered, whether principal or expediency, why an issue of national bank notes should not be authorized, guaranteed to their full face value by say two-thirds in second their full face value by say two-thirds in their full face value by say two-thirds in their full face value by say two-thirds in second face value by say two-thirds in second face value by say two-thirds in their full face value by an analysis of the bank. In the stockholders' liability, available for the liquidating such portion of the notes as is not covered by bonds. This would very largely increase the ratio of notes to bond deposit; but that increase would be more than compensated by the added preferred claim on assets and the notes would be as safe as those now existing. Some such increase in the issuing ability of the banks (as compared with that now allowed) would be indispensable to bringing out an amount of new circulation sufficient to set off the withdrawn Sherman notes. The national banks now issue circulation because they have to keep on hand a certain amount of bonds—not because the issues yield satisfactory proft—and they make up for the low rate obtained on the bonds by putting out notes against them. The president's proposal to reduce the tax on notes from 1 to ¼ per cent and to allow issues up to the par value of the bonds would be entirely inadequate as a dependence for drawing out \$14,000,000 new circulation. The banks must have a margin for issuing upon their credit, and without tying up their working resources, before they can be expected to materially expand their note issues. Some such arrangement as that here suggested would satisfy that requirement to the amount needed.

QUESTION FOR CONSIDERATION.
It is also a question for candid

amount needed.

QUESTION FOR CONSIDERATION.

It is also a question for candid consideration whether it would not be just to all sections, and therefore also politically prudent, to broaden the resource for issuing notes by authorizing the creation of national banks with a capital of not less than \$25,000. Instead of continuing the existing minimum of \$50,000. This would lead to the formation of many new banks in the west and the south, where circulation is much needed, and would therefore be an important contribution toward increasing the volume of this form of currency.

At the same time, it would add materially to the credit of the greenbacks if the silver set free by the retirement of the Sherman notes were held as an asset for guaranteeing the final redemption of those legal tenders, whenever such redemption might be determined upon. As to providing the means for taking up the Shermans, a 3 percent bond issuable to the amount of \$250,000,000, at the picasure of the president, could be made available for that purpose and also as a resource against future deficiencies of revenue; such bonds should be redecamble after a few years at the pleasure of the government.

The foregoing suggestions are made, not with a view to settling all possible financial questions, but as affording a measure which should be acceptable to both parties as a compromise and which would tend toward a large recovery of canfidence and would insure a partial, but real and material bettering of the financial situation.

LONDON FINANCIAL REVIEW. QUESTION FOR CONSIDERATION.

LONDON FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Slight Stiffening 756f Money Rates

Noticed Symerally. LONDON, Dec. 45.-There has been slight stiffening of ≥money rates, owing to the payment of £1.000.000 of the installment for New South Wales and to the Stock Exchange settlement. There has been Exchange settlement of There has been some demand, but will far from firm. The stock market was weak, influenced by sales of mining shares. The uneasiness regarding the latter continues and many of them have not yet touched bottom. Consols and railways, except Seedshy which have fallen sharply on the shipping strike news, improved slightly. American railways fluctuated and closed lower, except Denver preferred, which rose is per cent. Norfolk, preferred, fell by per cent. Norfolk, preferred, fell by per cent. Union Pacific, 1% per cent; Reading, 14 per cent; Reading lats, 1 per cent. Grand Truns without change except for dibentures, which receded 2 per cent. Foreigners sold on Paris and Vienna orders, all being lower and not being strengthened by the sultan' yielding to the requirements of the powers Greeks fell 1½ per cent; Turkish, 2 per cent; Brazilians, 1 per cent; Mexicans, 15 per cent; Brazilians, 1 per cent; Mexicans, 15 per cent; Brazilians, 1 per cent, compared with 20 per cent a week ago.

Cotton Market. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; middling, 25ac; low middling, 25ac; good ordinary, 75ac; net receipts, 12.768 bates; gross, 12.528 bates; gross, 12.528 bates; experts, constwise, 1.274 bates, sales, 14.64 bates; stock, 367.464 bates.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 8.9-16c; net receipts, 145 bates; gross, 44.578 bates; experis to Great Britain, 103 bates; to the continent, 59 bates; forwarded, 2,628 bates;

Henry Clews Sees No Chance for Congress

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETST.

Features of the Trading and Closing Prices on Saturday.
CHICAGO, Dec. 14,--Prices of grain took trother tumble today, compared with yesterday's closing prices; the May delivery of wheat is the lower, corn the and oats by the lower. Corn and oats appeared to have no bo tom traders taki g 26c fo May, Wheat

The leading futures ranged as follows:								
Articles.	Opan.	High i	LOW.	Clark				
Vheat, No. 2	1500		Vehicle.	1000				
Dec	5636	56%	5014	5014				
Jan	5739	6734	5634	5636				
May	60%	10%	60	GO.				
orn. No 2	10000			1000				
Dec	25%	25%	25%	25%				
Jan	25%	25346696	25%	20%				
May	2816	2836	2834	284				
July	20%	25%	29%	2014				
ats. No. 2	1993	2000	22.00	(51)				
Dec	17	17 193s	1636	1034				
May	17 1996	1936	16%	19				
ork per bbl				100.47				
Dec				7 00				
Jan	8 47%	8 52%	B 4714	7 00 8 50 8 873				
May	8 8216	8 90	8 4716	8 8714				
acd.1001bs	191000	NO. 197.55	30 SEE 18	100.000.000				
Dec				8 15				
Jan	5 30	5 30	B 0744	5 15				
May	5 50	5 55	5 2756 5 50	5 5234				
l cu Ribs-	0 00	0.00	-15.77	0.0234				
Dec	4 30							
Jan	4 9716	4 33	1 071	4 30				
May	4 50	1 05	4 27%	4 52%				
20241,7	4 00		* 00	19 19 279				

Casa quotations were as follows: FLOUIT—Quiet; winter patents \$2.1593.59; win-re straights \$2.5093.29; spring patents \$3.150 59; spring straights, \$2.6592.99; bakers, \$1.850 30, WHEAT-No. 2 spring, 56%6757%c; No. 3 spring WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 56%4657½c; No. 3 spring, 55%465; No. 2 red, 55%461½c.
CORN—No. 2, 25¼c; No. 2 vellow, 25½c.
OATS—No. 2, 17c; No. 2 white, f. o, b., 18%40; 2¼c; No. 3 white, f. o, b., 17%40; 18¼c—No. 2, 54½c.
HARLEY—No. 2, 54½c.
HARLEY—No. 2, norminal; No. 3, f. o, b., 2240; 56c; No. 4, f. o, b., 2240; 25c; No. 4, f. o, b., 2240; N

11.22.
POULTRY-Firm: turkeys, 7891/c; chickens, 54671/c; ducks, 10611c.
The following were the receipts and shipments

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipmenta
Flour, bble Wheat bu. Corn, bu. Onte, bu. Ryc bu. Bariey, bu.	10 000 77,000 291,000 241,000 5,000 50,000	
On the Product excusers ket was firm: creamery, 22c. Ergs, firm: 2016a21c changed: twins, 846a94c; 196c; cheddars, 816884.	10 &26c: Cheese.	dairy, 126

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET.

Closing Quotations on the Principal Commodities and Staples.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—FLOUR—Receipts, 41,000 bbls.; exports, 25,500 bbls.; dull and weak with wheat: winter extra, 12.5621.50; city mill patents, 14.1064.25; winter patents, 33.45 \$3.5673.55; city mill clears, 34.0064.10; winter straights, 13.30673.40; Minnesota patents, 33.3673.55; Minnesota bakers, 12.75672.00; winter low grades, 12.1067.50, Rye flour, dull; superfine, 32.5672.75; fancy, 32.35672.55.

BUCKWHEAT—Quiet at 41642c, CORN MEAL—Quiet; yellow western, coarse, 70c; Brandywine, 12.35.

RYE—Nominal; western, 32645c.

RARLEY—Nominal; western, 33645c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 24.400 ba; exports, 16,000 bu; spot market weaker, No. 1 hard, 674c. Options opened lower under casy cables and small weekly exports and declined later under considerable local pressure and sympathy with corn, closing at 14549c net loss; May, 6654664c, closed at 67c; December closed at 659c.

CORN—Receipts, 185,000 bu; exports, 17,100 bu; spot market weaker, No. 2, 23467, steamer mixed, 234c. Options opened casy and declined under prospects of a large movement and sympathy with wheat; closed 14.69c lower; May, 27466736c, closed at 575c; December, 23.46724c, closed at 375c; December, 33.46724c, closed at 375c; December, 34.6774c, closed, 34.676c; December, 34.6766c; May, 24.4676c; December, 34.6

ge.50.
HOPS—Weak: sinte, common to choice, 1894 crop, 3@fc; 1895 crop, 7@f0c; Pacific coast, 1894 crop, 34@fc; 1895 crop, 5@f0c. HIDES—Nominal: California, 21 to 25 lbs., 18@ 184c; Galveston, 29 to 25 lbs., 16c; Buenos Ayres, dry, 29 to 24 lbs., 21c; Texas, dry, 24 to 20 lbs. 124113c. LEATHER—Steady: hemlock sole. Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 22c; acid, 11\sqrt{24c}, WOOL—Quiet; domestic fleace, 163922c; pulled, 193622c. WOOL-Quiet; domestic fleece, 16372c; pured, 19323c.
PROVISIONS-Heef, dull; family, \$10,0.3912.00; beef hams, \$15.00715.50. Cut meats, casy; pickied bellies, \$1.7505.25; pickied hams, \$8.5035.60. Lard, lower; western steam closed at \$5.90; December, \$5.255, nominal; compound, \$4.625,935.00. Pork, active but lower; short clear, \$10.03919.50; Hully \$10.03919.50. BUTTER-Rece.hts, \$1.325 pkgs.; fivm; western creamery, 16322c; western dairy, 11323c; Eights, \$7c.

Fig. 19. See Property 1. See Property 19. See Property 19 ROSIN—Firm; strained, common to good, \$1.72\(\text{is}\) \text{G1.77\(\text{is}\)}.

G1.77\(\text{is}\) \text{MOLASSES} Quiet; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 25\(\text{is}\) \text{Gc}.

METALS.—Fig iron, quiet. Copper, steady; brokers price, \$10.50. Lead, firm; brokers price, \$13.15. The steady; straits, \$14. Plates, market duil. Specter, steady, coffon BEED OIL—Duil; prime crude, 25\(\text{is}\) \text{GCFTON BEED OIL—Duil; prime crude, 25\(\text{is}\) \text{G} \text{Sic}; butter grades, \$14\(\text{is}\) 22c; prime summer yellow, 23c.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL. Dec. 14.—WHEAT—Spot quiet but steady; demand moderate; No. 2 red whiter, is 2d; No. 2 red sping, stocks exacusted, No. 1 hand. Manitohn, 5s 2d; No. 1 California is 14d. The positions unchanged to 4d lower, and distant positions unchanged to 4d lower, and distant positions unchanged to 4d lower, and distant positions unchanged to 4d lower, business about equally distributed; December, 5s 25d; January, 5s 25d; CXRN—Spot easy; American mixed, 3s 3d. Futures closed weak, with December 4d lower and the complex of the positions of the positions of the positions of the positions are concluded as a steady with a state of the positions of the positions and the days, is 2d, and the positions are concluded as the positions of the positions and more hopeful for the future. Prices, with each of the position of the positi

Cumberland out, 2s to 20 lbs. No G1 sh et the 2s hos. The sdt han clear, light, 2s to 15 dbs. 2s hit from clear heavy M lbs. 2s hit has clear being heavy M lbs. 2s hit has clear being heavy M lbs. 2s hit has clear modeles as the state of the lbs. His lbs. 2s hit has short dear modeles as the lbs. Bis lbs. 2s his lbs.

THE REPRESENTATION BELLE Foreguetters Pad; uniquatiers Pad; uniquatiers Pad; uniquatiers Pad; uniquatiers Pad; uniquatiers Pad; Respool, 17. HOPP-At London (Uncide coast), C 10s.

	No. 1 Lge.	No.	m	Na. Sm'	11	2		3	F
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(as to beauty)	5000 2		ч		- 1				
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hort striped	1 00	7	[0]		45		40		20
arrow striped	20	- 4	0		25		20		10
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olverine	4 00	3 0			00		50	1	00
Volf Mountain	3 00	2.0			59		70		40
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eaver, per skin.	54r 6	4.5		2			00	2	00
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USKRATS-	10						1		
oring	Petro	Y.			-		- 1		
inter	86710		9		6		1		

HIDES—No. 1. green hides, 4c; No. 2 green hides, 3c; No. 1 green salted hides, 4(2c; No. 2 green raited hides, 34(c); No. 1 green salted hides, 5 to 40 lbs., 35(c); No. 2 green salted hides, 25 to 40 lbs., 3c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 65(c); No. 2 veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 65(c); No. 1 dry shites, 66(5c; No. 2 dry flint hides, 66(5c; No. 1 dry salted hides, 6c; part cured hides, 5(c) per lb. less than fully cured. saited hides, 6c; part cured hides, 15c per lb less than fully cured.

SHEET PELTS—Green saited, each 25660c green saited shearlings thort wooled early skinsy cach 15c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins). No. 1, each, 10c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins). No. 1, each, 5c; dry film Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb hactual weight, 596c; dry film Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb, actual weight 465c; dry film Kansas and Nebraska Murrain wool pelts, per lb, actual weight 465c; dry film Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb, actual weight dry pleces and bucks, actual weight, 465c dry pleces and bucks, actual weight, 465c feet cut off, as it is useless to pay freight or hem. feet cut off, as it is uscless to pay freight on hem.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Tallow, No. 1, 345c, tallow No. 2, 2c; grease, white A, 51c; grease, white A, 51c; grease, white II, 3c; grease, yellow, 24c; grease, dark 2c; old butter, 2523c; becawax, prime, 15222c.

BONES—In car lots weighed and delivered in Calcaga; Dry buffalo, per ton, 112-9624, 90, dry country, blanched, per ton, 112-9624, 90, dry country, blanched, per ton, 140-9624, 90, dry country, blanched, fine heavy, 637c; fine light, 852c; quarter blood, 16912c; seedy, burry and chaffy, 862c; cotted and broken, fine, 647cc. Florec washed-medium, 15-71cc, fine, 14g16c; tub washed, 16g16c; black, 8c; bucks, 6c; tag locks, 232c; dead pulled, 567.

15 ansas City Markets.

Kansas City Markets. KANRAS CITY, Dec. 14.—WHKAT—Irregularly lower; No. 2 hard, 57:93e; No. 2 red, nominally 686:95e; No. 2 spring, 561:4647e; No. 3 spring, 564:4647e; No. 3 spring, 564:4647e; No. 2 mixed, 224:69 (CORN—Active, 14e lower; No. 2 mixed, 224:69 (224:e) No. 2 white, 123:40; OATS—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 16:91614e; No. 2 white, 17:9180.

HYE—Steady; No. 2, 23:e.

HAY—Weak; timothy, 11e,50:612.50; prairie, 26:06 (37:50). BUTTER-Firmer; creamory, 19623c; dairy, 14 EGGS-Firm; fresh, 18c.

Minneapolis Wheat Market. Minneapolis Wheat Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—WHEAT—Weak and
duil: close, 584sc; May, 164sc. On track: No. 1
hard, 164sc; No. 1 northern, 525sc; No. 2 northern, 514sc.

FLOUR—Another week of large output and fremendous sales is the record for the past six
days, leaving the miliers further behind with
suders and more hopeful for the fature. Prices,
while unchanged so far as quotations are conceined, are higher than they were a week ago.
First patents, \$3.0963.20; other grades unchanged.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Light Run of Cattle but Fair Receipts of Hogs for Saturday.

CATTLE MARKET VERY UNSATISFACTORY

Prices Were Low and No Activity Manifested Throughout the Week -Hogs 5 Cents Higher and Trend

of the Week Favorable.

SATURDAY, Dec. 14. Receipts and chipments for the past twenty-four hours, as compared with the previous six days, are as follows:

SHIPMENTS. SHIPMENTS.
Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses,
1389 40 24
1,025 1,007 24
1,230 490 612 42
322 270 42
886 1,165 172
668 172 ...
943 1,182 501

The receipts for the week, with compari-

Cattile, Hogs, 12,952 35,279 11,540 42,172 17,308 34,230 20,174 30,285 16,908 23,459 Receipts this week. Receipts last week..... Same week last year.... Same week 1893..... Same week 1892.... CATTLE-The usual Saturday duliness was accentuated today by the extremely light receipts, only seventeen fresh loads being reported in the yards. There were not enough cattle of any one kind to really make a test of the market. The buyers,

however, were out early and picked up about all the offerings, paying good strong The cattle market of the past week has been far from satisfactory, viewed from a seller's standpoint. Not only have prices on killing cattle been low, but the market on

seller's standpoint. Not only have prices on killing cattle been low, but the market on fat steers has been almost entirely devoid of life and activity. It has been the same thing over again every day, a drag from start to finish. The buyers have not acted as if they cared whether they got any cattle or not, and still they have taken all arrivals, the offerings of each day being ceaned up before the close.

Feeders who have been accustomed to real zing handsome prices for Christmas cattle are being greatly disappointed this year. The demand at all the markets is very limited for Christmas beeves and they do not command the premium that well finished cattle usually do. The fact is that facey cattle are now selling at the lowest point touched in fifteen or sixteen years at this season, or below the price usually commanded by medium fat steers. The bigger the cattle the worse they sell, and packers will not pay a premium for weight. During the past week in Chicago 1,853-lb, cattle brought only \$4.50, and a bunch of 1,148-lb, steers brought the same price the same day. Some 1,837-lb, Christmas beeves went at \$5 and 1,173-lb, beeves \$5.25. It is very plain that big cattle are no longer in style.

While the situation in the fat cattle market is far from encouraging, cattlemen as a rule do not look for any material improvement in the near future. The outlook for the next thirty days is not bright and there appears to be considerable discouragement among feeders. Prices, however, are very low and it would hardly seem porsible that the downward course of the market could continue much longer.

HOGS—The week closed with a fair run of hogs, there being seventy-cight fresh londs on sale. The quality of the heas was good.

The market opened about 5c higher with the demand on the part of local packers good, and in addition there was a fair shipping demand, which gave strength and activity to the market. The trade was quite active and the offerings were practically all taken in good season. It was a three-price market, most e

previous week.

SHEEP—The marke: t day was s.r. ng and active
on desirable muttens and the offerings were soon
all taken.

The receipts of sheep during the past week have been very light and for that reason largely desirable muttons have commanded good prices as compared with eastern markets. The common and less desirable have sold a little easter. Good to choice natives are quotable at from \$2.25 to \$3.25; good to choice westerns, from \$2 to \$3; fair to good stock sheep, from \$1.75 to \$2.5; common to choice 40 to 190-th, lambs, at from \$3 to \$4.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Small Supply of Cattle Offered Was Ensily, Sold.
Clificado, Dec. 14.—The few cattle offered on the market today were easily sold, prices ruling unchanged. Cattle, hogs and sheep are selling at very low prices at the present time, and no improvement is generally expected until after the Christmas holidays, the cheapness of poultry tending to restrict the consumption of beef, mutten and hog meats. Choice feeders are sell-ing around \$3.50, while choice fed beeves sell at

ing around \$3.50, while choice fed breves sell at from 44 to \$4.25, and extremely few prime matured cattle go as high as \$4.50. Fed Texans are beginning to arrive more freely and sell at from \$2.20 to \$3.65.

Only about \$1.500 hogs were offered on the market today, including fresh receipts of \$15.000, or \$10.500 less than arrived last Saturday. There was a good demand from Chicago packers, and eastern shippers took a few choice droves, prices rulling a little stronger, but scarcely quotably higher than on yesterday. The pens were kensitally cleaned at an early hour, hogs selling chiefly around \$3.50. The range was very nargones, with common to prime droves selling at from \$3.40 to \$3.60, mainly at from \$3.50 to \$3.55.

Only about \$2.500 head of sheep arrived today, and the supply was closed out at unchanged prices. The call is mostly for handy, fat sheep and lambs. Most of the sheep sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Kansas City Live Stock. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 229 head; shipments, 1.960 head; market nominally steady; usual Saturday half holiday made small market; Texas steers, \$2.75673.40; Texas cows, \$2.20072.50; beef steers, \$3.0074.40; native cows, \$1.50673.00; steekers and feeders, \$2.65673.60; buils, 22.0077.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 6.690 head; shipments, none; market steady; bulk of raiss, \$3.35673.40; heavies, \$2.00673.40; packers, \$3.35673.45; mixed, \$3.20673.30; lights, \$3.20673.40; Yorkers, \$3.30673.40; pigs, \$3.9673.25. 673.75. SHEEP-Reccip's, 200 head; shipments, none; market steady; lambs, \$3.00674.25; muttons, \$2.006

Stock in Sight. South Omaha Totals 1.774 28,099 3,362 St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 500 head; supply very small and only a retail trade done at previous quotations.
HOGS—Receipts, 1,300 head; market 5c better; heavy, \$3,3542,55; mixed, \$3,2543,59; light, \$3,2549 SHEEP-Receipts, 500 hend; market firm on ght supply; natives, \$2.406/3.25; southern, 12.25@

Frisco Wheat Market. BAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—WHEAT-Steady;

OUR FREE LETTER

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